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1. A Signal Corps training camp was established in the summer of 1951 at Kismaros, a place on the Danube 12 kilometers northeast of the town of Vác. Four signal regiments were organized here.

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Together these four training regiments comprised about 4,000 personnel. Information is to the effect that the course of instruction has been repeated this year with several thousand more recruits, in a six months' quick training system. These troops worked in close cooperation with neighboring Soviet Signal troops, of which there is at least a regiment in Vác and the nearby village of Szendehely. The Soviet and Hungarian quarters and camps were connected by several cable lines.

2. At the Kismaros camp, all the officers and instructors had been regular soldiers. The enlisted strength were reserves who were called up for a half-year. They included many reserve officers and noncommissioned officers. The camp commander in 1951 was Major Fazekas (fn), who was also commander of the original regiment. This regiment was in barracks at Vác before being moved to Kismaros. In 1951, recruits from West Hungary were called up to it, who were demobilized in October of that year.

3. The Signal Corps School is equipped with Hungarian M-36 Morse apparatus and Soviet M-48 Morse apparatus, and with about 40 Hungarian R-7 radio apparatus. The course consists of six weeks' infantry training and 17 weeks' technical training. The technical training includes: Morse study, three hours daily; radio technique, one hour; electrical technique, two hours; political instruction, two hours.

4. A Soviet-Hungarian expert commission reported at the end of the six months' training last year that the period was not long enough. The telegraphers and radio-telegraphers were insufficiently trained. The theoretical training was adequate, but the troops did not have enough practice. It was advised that they

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be called back in the summer of 1952 for review and practice.

5. In the autumn of 1951, the four regiments took part in extensive maneuvers held in the Ipely valley near Balassagyarmat and Nógrád. The communications work between the various troop units was poor.
6. Camp activities were provisionally suspended on 1 October 1951 and the reservists were sent back home. The regiment [REDACTED] did not return to Vác; the staff and attached units were transferred to Komárom. [REDACTED] 25X1
7. The barracks at Vác, which lie south of the town near the Vác-Budapest road, were later occupied by a Hungarian motorcycle battalion, of three companies. The officers of this battalion were First Lieutenant József Krest, commander; First Lieutenant István Krefau, political officer; Lieutenants József Mada, Antal Roman and Viktor Spalter, company commanders.
8. The organization of the regiment [REDACTED] comprised: 25X1A
 Regimental commander
 Deputy regimental commander
 Regimental political officer
 Staff commander
 Staff of 40 electrical technicians, 10 ordnance sergeants, eight electricians, three radio technicians, 15 radio mechanics. Three battalions, of three companies each. The average strength of a company was 120 men, but some companies had 200 men. Battalion and company staffs were not complete.
9. The regimental automobile park comprised three Hungarian workshop cars; eight Soviet Pobeda personnel cars and 34 Hungarian Rába trucks.
10. The technical equipment of a company comprised one Hungarian R-7 radio apparatus; two Soviet M-48 Morse apparatus; one or two Hungarian M-36 Morse apparatus.
11. The armament of a company comprised five pistols; three Soviet Degtjarev machine pistols; 115-120 M-48 rifles, caliber 7.62 mm. The regiments had no heavy weapons.

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